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R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address The Commercial, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Political Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: For Year (52 issues), $2.00. In Clubs of Twenty, $1 50, one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

☞ All money sent always accompany the order, and in no case will the paper be sent after it stops.

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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1871. NO. 121.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

The Allegheny Salary and Fee Bill Amended and Passed by the House—Other Local Bills Passed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 7, 1871.

The fee bill passed the House amended as follows: Not to affect any officer elected prior to January next; also, to give the Commissioners two thousand dollars per annum each, and not interfere in any with the fees of the present County Treasurer.

FIFE.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 7, 1871.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Ihitan—Vacating the borough of Leets and Marcus lanes, Beaver borough. Securing farmers and others against losses of horses, cattle, sheep and swine by railroads in Beaver county, providing that within two months railroad companies shall have erected on each side of their roads a fence five feet high, and cattle guards at crossings, otherwise the companies to pay for cattle killed or injured on suit before a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. White—Providing entry of certain proceedings on judgment indexes in courts of the Commonwealth.

The Steamship Bill.

The amendments from the House to the American Steamship bill, limiting exemption from taxation to ten years, was non-concurred in, on motion of Mr. Connell, and the bill send back to the House.

Superintendent of Public Printing.

Mr. Evans's resolution, instructing the Committee on Printing to examine into the expediency of abolishing the Superintendent of Public Printing was adopted.

The Sharpsburg Bill Passed.

Mr. Anderson called up the House bill extending the general law of boroughs to the borough of Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, with a view of stopping the pending legislation. It was passed, the opponents of the bill having compromised.

Postponed on the Record.

Mr. White, from the Special Committee on the Legislative Journal, submitted a letter from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and a resolution that papers be sent at prepaid rates through the mails, the names of parties entitled to be furnished to the Executive officers and Departments to be put by warrants of the Speakers; the publishers of the Journal to furnish such sheets with the number of pages for value, the bills addressed printed thereon at not more than ten dollars for each thousand. The whole code.

Out of the session will be $7,500.

Superintendency of Soldiers' Orphans Schools.

The bill transferring the duties of Superintendent of Soldiers' orphans to the Superintendent of common schools, with an additional salary of $1,000, came up on final passage. Mr. White moved its indefinite postponement. Lost, yeas 8, nays 19. The bill passed finally, yeas 25, nays 4.

Mr. White then moved the confirmation of the Governor's nomination of Mr. Shoemaker as Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans.

Mr. Irvin opposed the nomination.

Mr. White reminded Senators that Colonel McFarland's resignation would come date from the confirmation of Mr. Shoemaker, and if the House refused to pass this bill, there would be no head of the Departments.

The Speaker ruled that the nomination could not be considered, because the message was at the printer's.

New Castle Passenger Railway.

Mr. Kerr introduced a bill incorporating the New Castle Passenger Railway Company.

Election Reform.

Mr. Brckalew introduced a bill securing reform in elections in incorporated cities.

The Price-Lyndall Contest.

Mr. Allen, from the Committee on the Priced-ynd Judicial contest, conducted chiefly by Philadelphia, reported in favor of the sitting judge.

Court at Johnstown.

Mr. Perkins called up the bill authorizing Judge Taylor to hold quarter sessions at Johnstown, which Mr. White opposed. It was passed by a party vote.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The private calendar was taken up and the following bills were called through on the gentlemen named:

Mr. Graham—For the extension of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester passenger railway. Passed over.

Mr. Graham—Authorizing the School Directors of the Oakland Sub-district, Pittsburgh, to sell real estate and levy a tax. Passed.

Mr. Connell—Authorizing corporations to subscribe for or purchase bonds of the American Steamship Company.

Mr. Billingsley moved an amendment requiring the consent of the stockholders. Lost, and the bill passed.

Mr. Ihitan—Incorporating the New Brighton Gas Company. Passed.

Mr. Ihitan—Directing Enoch and Mary Magdaline Fower, of Beaver county, to convey land.

The following House bills were called up.

Mr. Billingsley—Incorporating the Security Fire Insurance Company of Westmoreland county. Passed.

Mr. Graham—Supplement for the Birmingham and South Pittsburgh Gas Company. Passed.

Mr. Graham—Incorporating the Pittsburgh City Insurance Company of Pittsburgh. Passed.

Mr. Graham—Incorporating the Union Insurance Company of Pittsburgh. Passed.

Mr. Graham—Supplement for the Allegheny common to grass. Passed.

Mr. White—Extending the limits of Indiana borough. Passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Amendment Receded From.

The House receded from its amendment to the American Steamship bill, non-concurred in by the Senate.

Apportionment Committee.

The Speaker announced the following as the Apportionment Committee: Messrs. Elliott, Hunsicker, Strang, Shriner, Smith, of Dauphin, Hazleton, Rennedy, Hewitt, Buck, Chalfant, Meek, Harvey and Bolman.

Passed.

In the afternoon the private calendar was taken up and the following House bills passed: Extending the construction of sewers in Ormsbury borough, authorizing the Council to erect sewers on private property, which shall be a lien on the same.

Mr. White's county salary and fee bill, which was amended by Mr. Robb, who added county Treasurer to the provisions of the bill, and made the bill apply only to officers coming in 1871 and after; by Mr. Humphreys giving county Commissioners two thousand dollars salary, and by Mr. Kerr exempting the present Treasurer.

Bonding the Treasurers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny to give bonds to the State on the collection of mercantile taxes.

Incorporating the Allegheny Bank of Pittsburgh.

The following House bills were passed: For the protection of grave yards in Beaver county.

Appropriating twenty thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire.

LINCOLN INSTITUTE—LINCOLN UNIVERSITY.

By a supplement to the act incorporating Ashmun Institute, and the supplements thereto, so much of the charter as refers to the supervision of the Governor of New York, and the trustees of said institute, now known as Lincoln University, is repealed, and all such powers of visitation hereafter to be exercised upon the board of trustees of Lincoln University. The term of said board of trustees is three years instead of one year, and those trustees to be chosen at each annual meeting. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States shall hold a veto power in the election of professors in the theological department of Lincoln University.

THE GAME LAWS.

An Act to regulate the killing of game in the counties of Erie, Crawford, Warren, Elk, Cameron and Forest.

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to take, kill, expose for sale or have unlawfully in his or their possession in the counties of Erie, Crawford, Warren, Elk, Cameron or Forest, any ruffed grouse or pheasant between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of August in any year; any woodcock between the 20th day of November and the 10th day of July; any of Bartlett's snipe between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of March, or any speckled or brook trout except in the months of April, May, June, July and August in any year, under the penalty of five dollars for each bird or trout so taken, killed, exposed for sale or had in possession, which penalty shall be collected as provided in the fourth section of an act entitled "An Act preventing for the game," approved the 21st day of April, 1869.

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TRENTON, February 7.—A fire broke out to-night in the tenegering room of the Trenton Spring Company, at the foot of Broad street, which spread rapidly, and entirely destroyed the whole establishment, comprising six buildings. Loss on buildings and machinery $100,000; on stock $60,000. Rushing's steam works adjoining were saved by the efforts of the firemen and citizens. Insurance about $30,000 in New York and Philadelphia companies. The company employed seventy-five men.

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FRANCE.

Gambetta's Decree Annulled.

The Moderate Party in the Ascendancy.

Troops from Alsace and Lorraine.

Prussians in the Department of Jura.

FRANCE.

Gambetta's Decree Annulled—The Moderate Party in Public Favor.

PARIS, February 6.—A decree, signed by all the Ministers here, has been promulgated annulling Gambetta's decree on electoral disabilities. It maintains the supreme authority of the Paris Government, and declares that the elections shall be without restriction.

It is believed that neither the Government of National Defense, the Red Republicans nor the Imperialists have any chance of carrying the elections. The public favor the moderate party, confirm the weakness of the Government, and complain that they were not consulted on the capitulation and armistice.

Feletons, Pages and Arago at Bordeaux.

BORDEAUX, February 7.—M.M. Feletan, Garnier-Pages and Emmanuel Arago arrived here this morning from Paris.

The Prefect of Lyons yesterday reviewed a corps of ten thousand troops, all of whom are from Alsace and Lorraine.

The Prussians have occupied the town of Louis le Sunier, the chief town in the Department of Jura.

Universal Suffrage in France.

BORDEAUX, February 7.—Members of the Government who have arrived here from Paris, telegraphed to the Prefects of all the Departments last night a decree annulling the Bordeaux decree of the 31st of January, relative to electoral disqualifications, as incompatible with the principle of universal suffrage. The Paris decree of the 26th of January is maintained.

Appeal in Behalf of the Suffering People of France.

NEW YORK, February 7.—*To the Press of the United States*—GENTLEMEN: Assuling of the courtesy of the Western Union Telegraph Company, I send you by wire the annexed appeal in behalf of the suffering people of France. I respectfully ask for a free value, must be immediate. The Committee respectfully request that you publish the appeal with such editorial notice as may lead to collect the earliest active and practical sympathies of all. The Western Union Company, I learn, have generously offered any longdistance messages between the New York committee of relief and cooperating committees throughout the Union.

Respectfully,

(Signed) J. W. SIMONDS,

General Agent New York Associated Press.

To the People of the United States.

In behalf of the suffering population of France, the undersigned, appointed by a large and representative meeting of the city of New York, to organize measures of relief for the suffering population of France, in behalf of humanity, and in the name of the principles which will be gratefully acknowledged. The undersigned appeal to the people of the United States for this object in the sacred name of charity, and for the honor of the country. After the destructive character; it has drawn heavily on the resources of the people, and has greatly crippled their industries. In the agricultural districts last year's crop was a short one, and the present harvest is buried in snow. Much of what was gathered has since been destroyed or appropriated to the use of the armies. Famine, the result of war, has been the sense of numerous battles of terrible slaughter, and the survivors of the battle fields are brought to their very doors. An immediate supply of food is needed for the starving population; also medicines and clothing for the wounded. It is the spring, of the cropped next season will not be forthcoming, and the prospect of famine and consequent relief of the inhabitants intense; misery and destitution must prevail, either in Europe or America. Shall it be said that Americans stood by and contended during famine and suffering of a people in their hour of distress. Our duty forbids us to be indifferent to their misfortunes. We are sure that given quickly is a double charity, and the Committee therefore call upon the people for the means for the purpose of prompt action. Every day lost in for France a day of misery unalleviated. Contributions should be forwarded at once. Supplies of breadstuffs and seed for sowing should be sent to Havre. They will be sent by farmers or the wess for the proper convenience of which future arrangements will be made. The Committee invite their fellow-citizens everywhere to join in the work of humanity and love. Let cargos be sent from every city, every State, town and village at once and earnestly and to forward contributions without delay, and the Committee will appeal to the benevolence of all will receive an earnest and generous response. (Signed)

GERALD H. ROSSELL, Chairman.

CHARLES LANIER, Treasurer.

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

Remittances in money, which will be transmitted to Paris without delay, can be made to Charles Lanier, Treasurer, No. 26 Pine street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WM. STEDMAN was instantly killed near Patoka, Ind., yesterday afternoon by the falling of a tree.

President James B. Angell, of Vermont University, was last evening unanimously elected by the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. President Angell has accepted, and will enter upon his new duties April 2d.

A Nashville telegram of yesterday says: A vein of galena was discovered in Williamson, some fifteen miles from Nashville, last week. A test of its quality by J. J. Hall, chemist, shows that it produces two thousand dollars salary, and by Mr. Kerr, exempting the present Treasurer.

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STATE LEGISLATURES.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, February 7.—In the Senate to-day defeated the bill permitting the opening of the Public Library on Sundays, by a vote of 19 to 16.

Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, February 7.—An *Avalanche* Little Rock special of last night says: In the House Mr. Cannon's party met with a crushing defeat yesterday in the Hot Springs contested case. Three sitting members, all from Clayton's party, voted for it by 53 to 43, which settles the matter as to who has power in the House. Mr. Clayton's party made a fusion legislative ticket in Garland county, the only one that appears to be in the field. The fusion is said to be very strong over the result.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, February 7.—Three trade resolutions were discussed in the Senate this morning, and after being modified so as to favor a moderate tariff, were adopted. A bill was passed to Senate granting the right of way to the Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati Railroad Company through the State. Also, west of Columbus and conveying seven acres of land to them. A bill was introduced in the House to modify the divorce law, so that it will not be necessary for those personal violence and absence for three years in order to make sufficient cause for divorce.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 7, 1871.

LARGE FIRE.—*Loss $170,000.*

A fire this morning at 360 Broadway, commenced in the basement of Lamb's clothing store, and damaged $25,000. Cohen & Schloseman, clothiers, who occupied the third an 1 fourth floors, were damaged $50,000. Bergh & Williams, furriers, on the second floor, occupied the first floor, was damaged $20,000. Insured. The building was damaged $10,000.

ARREST.

Nearly $15,000 has been received for the benefit of the French relief fund.

MONEY RECOVERED.

Two hundred and thirty thousand dollars of the drafts and checks stolen from the messenger of the Chatham National Bank has been found and returned to the bank.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., February 7, 1871.

Boats passed down to-day: Sunshine at 4 A. M., and Ohio No. 4, at 1 P. M. Down: Fleetwood at 7 P. M. River falling fast; cloudy all day; raining this evening and cold.

H.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., February 7.—The river is twenty-six feet and is falling rapidly. Arrived—Wild Duck, St. Louis; Cheraw, Evansville; Dove No. 2, Kanawha River; Gazelle, Gazelli, Riverside, Deepwater. Left Dan, Pittsburgh; Minnie, St. Louis; St. Charles, Pittsburgh; Belfast, New Orleans. Cloudy, drizzling and raining. Business out.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, February 7.—Cloudy and cool. River rising rapidly. Arrived—St. Joseph, White Alde, Northwestern. Down—Lorena, Legal Tender.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 7.—Arrived—Continental, Cincinnati; Ben Franklin, Memphis. Departed—Dexter, Morgan and Jacques, Wm. J. Lewis, Liberty and Jacques, Cincinnati; Clarence, Louisville.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 7.—River falling, with ten and a half feet on Harpeth shoals. Cloudy and rainy. Arrived—John Lunsdale, Cairo; Eddyville, Evansville; Hughes, Upper Cumberland.

CAIRO, February 7.—Past flat hooker: Carrie V. Smith, New Orleans to Pittsburgh at 10 P. M.; Alice Dean, Nashville to Cincinnati at 11 A. M.; H. C. Yeager, Cairo, to New Orleans, 11 P. M.; Mary McKenzie, Cairo to Memphis, 11 P. M.; Ben Franklin, Cincinnati to Memphis, 1 A. M.; Alice, Mitchell, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 4 A. M.; Ed. Hughes, Cairo, 12 M.; Sam. Brown, St. Louis to Memphis, 1 P. M.; Kate Parsons, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Antelope, Louisville to St. Louis, 5 P. M.; Ed. Hughes, Cairo to Memphis, 5 P. M. River stationary. Slight rain and snow in the forenoon and cloudy. Mercury at degrees.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 7.—Chilly and disagreeable with sleeting rain this afternoon; cloudy and damp to-night. River falling slowly with eight feet and a half in the canal and ten feet in the canal. Freights unchanged. Arrived—Silas, Memphis; Ben Franklin, Cincinnati; Dove, Kanawha; Belfast, Gallipolis; Leslie Combs, Pittsburgh; Imperial and Stradel, Cincinnati; the Virginia leaves for New Orleans to-morrow and the Kingsport on Wednesday.

Evansville.

The Monongahela *Republican* says: It is reported as a fact that a vein of coal is being opened about six miles above Mechanspurt on the Youghiogheny river, which indicates a thickness of twenty-one feet.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Chorpenning Swindle Again.

Mr. Cessna Makes a Personal Explanation—The Matter Receives Its Quietus in the Senate—A Bill Passed Prohibiting the Reopening of Claims—Report on the West Point Investigation—A Bill in the House for the Repeal of the Income Tax—A Long and Bitter Fight Probable—The President Will Not Veto the Bill Repealing the Iron-Clad Oath—The Apportionment Bill Still Held in Committee, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7, 1871.

Mr. Cessna Explains.

Immediately after the reading of the journal in the House this morning, Mr. Cessna obtained the floor for a personal explanation of his connection with the Chorpenning claim. He said that the claimant and his counsel were residents of his congressional district, and produced numerous letters and affidavits from his constituents and others in support of the claim made by Colonel Chorpenning. Mr. Cessna believed that something was due the claimant, but admitted that the report which was represented to Mr. Cresswell as having been made by the House Postoffice Committee was prepared by the counsel for the claimant, and submitted by him (Mr. Cessna) to the committee, and that the Committee he reported it to the House. This was equivalent to an admission that fraud had been attempted in the settlement of the claims, after the passage of the resolution of July 25, 1866, by Congress. As asserted, however, that with the passage of the resolution his connection with the matter ceased, and vehemently denied that he ever had any connection with or knowledge of any ring or job in the House. Mr. Cessna positively denied that Postmaster General Cresswell was on the floor of the House when the bill passed, as has been charged by some newspapers, and that he had any information at once, he afterwards with-drew it, and when the vote was taken on sustaining the House resolution to suspend, there was not a single word raised in the negative. Mr. Cessna said the bill, during four Congresses, had appeared to be very much interested therein. While Trumbull was speaking he took a seat immediately behind him and listened very earnestly.

The President Will not Veto the Bill Repealing the Iron-Clad Oath.

Numerous Republican Congressmen here appear to be quite anxious in the belief that the veto of the President will veto the bill repealing the iron-clad oath, and when a message came to the House from the President to-day, it was confidently expected that he had taken the step. It proved, however, not to be the case, and up to the present time there is nothing to support the statement that any such action will be taken by the White House. It is also positively that the President does not wholly approve the bill, but it seems to be the conviction among those best informed that he will allow it to become a law without his signature.

The Direct Tax on the State.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day again had up the question of the direct tax levied upon the States during the early part of the rebellion, of which about $4,000,000 is yet due the government from the Southern States and New York and Oregon. A letter was received from General Pleasanton, recommending that the tax be collected from the States which have not yet paid it, and that a Special Commissioner be appointed for that purpose so far as the Southern States are concerned, while in New York and Oregon the present Revenue Collectors be instructed to perform this duty. The Committee, after spending considerable time in discussing the question, adjourned without arriving at any conclusion.

The New Apportionment.

The House Judiciary Committee are still at loggerheads in regard to the apportionment bill. There are various reasons given why this Committee does not report on this subject, most of which are based upon partisan objects. Western members are determined that the Democratic States shall not in this direction the present session, if there is any possible way in which the subject can be brought up.

Butler's Fenian Buncombe Resolution

Was under discussion in the Senate Foreign Committee this morning. It was finally agreed that it be been printed in these dispatches, with a set of resolutions agreed to by the Committee in its meeting to-day, and gave notice that he should bring the matter before the Senate to-morrow. A warm debate is expected on that occasion.

Repeal of the Income Tax.

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The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1871.

THE introduction of the new Fee Bill at Harrisburg is the signal for the opposition of a change to congregate at the capital. The present system is too valuable to be given up without a struggle. Between the people and the office holders and expectants there is a perpetual conflict, and the occasions when the latter have not carried the day are too rare to be even noted. In the present instance the result may be different; but as to that we shall see.

THE House Committee has reported a bill to repeal the Income Tax Law, "in spite of lamentations here or elsewhere," and the prospect for it to pass is good, though any exultation now might be premature. The weight of popular sentiment against the law is very great, to which should be added the influence, quietly exerted, of the President of himself; measurably neutralized, it is true, by the efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury.

TWO Germans living next door to each other in Cincinnati were on unfriendly terms, and one of them told the reporter of the *Volksblatt* that the other had committed suicide. The story was published and a suit for libel was brought. The jury in the Superior Court found for the plaintiff with damages; Judge Cox holding that when persons give local reporters items for publication which prove to be untrue and libelous, the informer is liable.

THAT the French leaders would disagree was foreseen. It is a curious commentary on the Republicanism of some of them that they are for denying the people free suffrage, and insist on confining the privilege virtually to their followers. The question of a Republic has not been submitted to the people of France, and it is doubtful were it to be, whether a majority would vote in the affirmative. At the present moment it is not impossible that a majority may declare for the Empire or some other form of Government, resisted by the Republican leaders—or what is more likely, divide into factions. The prospect is not a hopeful one for France.

CERTAIN Washington correspondents, referring to the impending Cabinet reorganization, declare that they do not see it, and others say they can find no confirmation of the report either at the White House or in the Departments. We can understand why this may be so, and still the report be entirely true. The next Cabinet changes will be mainly to strengthen the Administration. It is for this reason that a search is being made for a "Pennsylvanian of the right kind," the idea being that the Administration will be strengthened by his appointment—and so it will, when he is found. On this work of reconstruction very much depends, and in spite of the doubts expressed, we shall learn more of it in the next month.

THE London *Times*, in reviewing the iron steam shipbuilding of 1870, predicts that if the trade develops at the rate it has done during the past year, sailing ships on the Northern rivers in ten years time will be as rare as stage coaches in the streets of London. The steam shipping paid well in 1870. Some of the steamers returned as much as 40 per cent. to their owners, and very few of the new vessels made less than 25 per cent. North Shields, which had scarcely a ton of iron steam shipping five years ago, will have steam shipping property worth a million sterling, it is anticipated, by the end of 1871. The most extraordinary circumstance in regard to this increase should be brought home to the mind of every American who cares to have our country use her facilities for iron vessel building. It is the extraordinary increase in the number of steamers that have been built for local owners. The vessels are mostly held partnerships, each share being of the value of between £200 and £300. Yet we find Americans, adventurous in all other things, timidly saying in regard to this enterprise, we cannot engage in it without immense capital.

IT is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that England accepts the extreme probability of a European struggle in which she may become involved. Not only is this shown by an anxiety for a speedy settlement of the Alabama Claims, and all other outstanding questions between her and this country, but in the self-examination going on at home as to her situation as a military nation and capacity to maintain her ancient fame in this respect among the nations of the earth. On this point there is a growing sensitiveness which the evident disposition by Prussia to bully her is not at all calculated to allay. Hence we see proposed reforms in her military system, and changes for which there would be no motive if the country did not exist a consciousness that the time may be at hand for employing all of England's resources. Hence we find the London *Observer* giving out that the Government scheme for increasing the efficiency of the army is far more comprehensive than is generally understood, that the bounty system to promote enlistments will be extensively resorted to, and the supreme military direction entrusted to a Board similar to that of the Admiralty. All this arises, no doubt, from the disposition manifested by Germany to overrun and pick a quarrel with England. The demand for the surrender of a portion of the French navy, which Prussia has included in the terms of peace, has a special significance which England is perfectly cognizant of—a consciousness of a troubled future to her and Europe at large, which she is manifesting in many ways.

DURING the last six months a good deal has been said and written in Germany touching the future relations of the Germanic and the Latin races. The drift of these speculations is that the Latins have deteriorated beyond hope of recovery; that they have fulfilled their purpose in history, and are now destined to perform a subordinate part in the world, perhaps to become extinct, while the Germans and their kindred, still in pristine vigor, are called to possess the earth and carry on the work of civilization and culture. Even COUNT BISMARCK is reported to have said that the view seemed to him fully warranted by recent facts. Whether entertained by him or not, there is little doubt that, a few weeks ago, in a mellow and philosophical frame of mind after dinner, the Chancellor favored a Spaniard, M. ANSART DE MIRANDA, consequently a member of the doomed race, with a luminous exposition of the theory so flattering to German self-esteem, and so little likely to promote the happy digestion of his Latin hearer. Whether set forth in the form of didactic instruction or of mere prediction, the notion excites some indignation among the people whose degeneracy and approaching extinction are assumed. It naturally appears to them a mere dream of Teutonic arrogance, or a mere figment of the Teutonic imagination inflamed by recent successes, a figment certain to be exploded in a few years by brilliant French triumphs in war and peace. In the meantime, a Frenchman, M. MONOZO, in an article entitled *Le Peuple-Roi de l'Ascenir*, enters into an elaborate refutation of the notion. In his opinion not the German, but the Latin races, the French, the Italians, the Spaniards &c., are to be the *People-Roi*, or ruling people of the future. Some of the arguments by which this view is supported, are so curious if not forcible, as to be worth repeating. Having admitted the temporary triumph of the Germans in over-running France like locusts, because they have been unskillfully resisted, M. MONOZO denies that Germany is at all qualified to take the place of France at the head of civilization and progress. At present Prussia is the scourge of God armed with strength and zeal. But force is necessarily exhausted by its own exercise, while the rod is just as inevitably worn out by use. "And the scourge ceases" and he then will recover from their prostration bruised but not mutilated. M. MONOZO then compares the land, the genius, and the language of the Germans with the land, the genius and the language of the Latins, and from the comparison confidently infers the coming predominance of the latter. The *force* of a people, that which makes it king of the future, is its *genius*. The point of support of force or genius is the soil. The soil of force, the instrument of its conquests, is language. Now Prussia, were it all Germany, has neither the genius nor the soil nor the language which constitute force. While the soil of France and Italy yields abundant [illegible] their inhabitants, while their delightful climate is such as to make it martyrdom for them to leave it, the soil of Germany is such as to compel emigration, the climate such as to make the necessity of emigration welcome. Three hundred thousand forsake it in a year! They used to crowd into France, where they were happier than at home, while the few French and Italians forced into Germany died of *exsul*. The grain of Germany is rye or barley, its wine, bitter beer; its roast, the stock-fish; its vegetable, sour-crout. The wine of the Rhine is the wine of the rich; it breaks the legs, but says nothing to the heart or the head. The wines of Spain, France, Italy, are the wines of all, the wines of the poor as well as of the rich, they rejoice the soul and warm the heart.

If M. MONOZO's account of the genius or character of the peoples in controversy is correct, there can be no doubt which of them will be compelled to take the lowest place. To the Spaniard he ascribes sobriety in body, soul and spirit; to the Frenchman wit, reason, logic; to the Italian imagination and gaiety; to the German revery or dreaminess. According to the same authority, the medium of Spanish genius is to heaven, the Spaniard prays, the medium of French genius is the ground, the Frenchman acts; the medium of Italian genius is the air, the Italian sings; the medium of German genius is the clouds, or fir forests, the German dreams. The element in which he lives is necessarily false unsubstantial, transitory. The essential peculiarity of German genius is to evaporate, vanish away in its own thoughts and to arrive at all the enormities of error.

The paper of which we have tried to give an account is pronounced by a high French authority "a remarkable article." If to any of our readers the reasoning seems fantastic, or inconclusive, it is perhaps not the less instructive or less worthy of a moments attention at the present time for that reason.

OUR NEW OPERA HOUSE.

In the new Opera House lately completed and last week inaugurated to its purpose by the performances of Mr. CHARLES FOSTER and company, Pittsburgh has an edifice of which she may with reason be proud. The structure is imposing in its exterior, while in the amplitude, completeness, adaptation and beauty of its internal arrangements and appliances it leaves little or nothing to be desired, commanding the admiration of persons most familiar with similar structures in other cities. Viewed as a mere edifice, it is an ornament to the city; viewed in relation to its object, it is an important addition to those means of amusement by which a city is rendered attractive to very many of its permanent and temporary residents. In thus mentioning the subject we do not necessarily express any opinion concerning the much vexed question of the morality of theatrical amusements. It is found everywhere that the people will have entertainments of the kind which the new Opera House is designed to accommodate. Though the stage amidst an old civilization is subject to alternations of vogue and decline, of popular favor and popular indifference, it is still maintained, and in all the young cities of our new country, a portion of the people are ever seen to demand the entertainment and to make the necessary provisions for its enjoyment with a zeal almost equal in degree however it may differ in kind, to that with which another portion of the people build churches. We intend no sneer, but merely to state a fact, in adding that many liberal contributors to church building funds, and regular defendants at church, occasionally, if not regularly, patronize theatrical and operatic performances. The religious denominations in this country, still dominated by Puritan influences, have probably not much, if at all, softened the stern sentence of condemnation passed by their founders upon all exhibitions of the sort, however disguised. It is, however, a mistake to assume, as many do, that the disapproval of the theater so prevalent among religious people is of Puritan origin. On the contrary, it is one of the most ancient and unquestionable Catholic traditions. Dominated by the most eloquent of the Latin Fathers and by ecclesiastical councils in different ages, the theater has continued to flourish in spite of the church, which denied Christian burial to professional performers. A reader who wishes to know how actors were regarded where priestly influence was predominant, may find the needful knowledge in the life of MOLIERE, particularly in the account of his death and burial. Possibly MR. SARGE might find consolation in that narrative. In fact the most powerful and the most celebrated assault ever made upon the theater was made by an Episcopalian of the Episcopalians, the famous non-juring bishop, JEREMY COLLIER, in his book on "The Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage," which appeared about a hundred and seventy years ago. The abuses which he assailed were real and flagrant, and the bishop's triumph was complete, the result of which was a profound reformation of the English stage. But no severity it may have attained and retained up to the present time, it can hardly be claimed that the English Church has ever looked upon the stage with friendship, or more than merely tolerated it. A school of virtue as well as a delightful entertainment, if properly conducted, it is extremely susceptible of abuse, in fact, easily converted into a school of vice. On account of its frequent degeneracy regarded with distrust or disfavor by those whose patronage might have kept it pure, it has too often been compelled to adapt its performances to lower and less refined tastes. As good DR. JOHNSON said in his famous prologue,

> "The drama's laws the drama's patrons give,
> For those who live to please, must please to live."

The theater may be said to be again the subject of experiment in this country. A considerable number of actors of excellent in their professions and strictly correct in their lives at present draw to their performances a numerous class indifferent to inferior attractions. In all our large cities such performers readily find large and appreciative audiences. The plays of SHAKESPEARE and other dramatic writings are universally read among us, and when adequately rendered upon the stage, they can hardly fail to draw full houses. The taste for and the power to understand and feel first rate music are also daily becoming more common. It is difficult to believe that, in a city like Pittsburgh, dramatical and musical performances not only unobjectionable in themselves but elevating in their influence, may not meet with sufficient encouragement to relieve a manager from the temptation of an appeal to meaner tastes for patronage. It is the firm resolution of the management of the new Opera House, as we are assured, to rely upon the taste and intelligence of the Pittsburgh public, by furnishing no entertainments unworthy of their attention. It is their intention to establish the reputation of the house as that of a place to which sojourners in the city may resort with the certainty of neither hearing nor witnessing anything offensive to their sense of propriety. In their endeavor to accomplish an end so desirable and so important, we trust that they will have, as they deserve, the co-operation of that portion of the people upon whom success must depend.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* thinks that the essential weakness of the Free Trade League lies in its possession of no party views or character. It says the League would prove of little account, if its members do not "unite with and favor the political organization, by their votes and their money, which is the best affected to the objects of the League." The Democratic party is that organization, and the *Enquirer* holds that "the natural and easy way to break down the protective and establish a revenue tariff would be for the Free Trade Republicans to join the Democratic party." It asks Lloyd's Free Trade League, that if it had spent its money last fall in the doubtful Congressional districts of New York and the Northwest in favor of the Democratic candidates, they would have elected Democrats enough to Congress to accomplish their objects in the destruction of the Schenck protective tariff. We do not see that these utterances from a paper of the influence of the *Enquirer* in the Democratic party need explanation or comment. They but reveal the ever true, yet oft concealed fact that Democracy and Free Trade are one.

THE letters and lectures of Vice President COLFAX are attracting no little attention; not so much perhaps on account of what they contain—although they are all ONE high board, able and instructive—as the fact of the conspicuous manner they bring the distinguished author before the country at a moment of a peculiar state of the public mind in relation to Presidential three aspirants. Few men stand fairer before the country than MR. COLFAX, and certainly no one is better acquainted with the civil service. Is there a Presidential motive in the publications referred to? If so, why not?

IT is said that England will propose to ascertain and settle the Alabama claims by means of a joint commission of three statesmen from each country, who shall take the whole matter in hand, and whose decision shall be binding upon the governments.

A NORTHERN lady's letter written last week in Florida to his father in the North, says: "I am selling strawberries at two dollars a quart, or fifty cents a pinch." That boy will do.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Yankee poet confest M'Hon's virtues:
> But some thro' goddess, fair and free,
> In heaven's joined Engineering.
> The stenographer and compositor made it:
> But some that goddess, fair and free,
> In heaven's joined engi, and insist her also.

The receipts of the Egyptian Government for 1871 are estimated at $27,495,647; expenditures, $26,418,905, making a deficit of $10,413,905. The expenditures are divided as follows: Payment of salaries and tribute to Turkey, $15,597,697; interest and sinking fund, $7,998,396, and floating debt, $2,823,000. In 1865, it is stated, the public debt of Egypt only amounted to $26,640,000, but on December 31st, 1870, it had reached the sum of $100,000,000. The floating debt is estimated to amount to $75,000,000.

The saving banks of San Francisco, in the last six months of 1870, had 36,562 depositors, an increase of 3,959 over the same period of 1869. The deposits were $40,399,806, an increase of $4,660,961. Since June 30th, 1869, the aggregate sums paid to depositors for interest, have amounted to $2,977,892. The rates of interest paid vary according to the character of the deposits, ranging from 6 per cent. on short to 12 per cent on per cent. on permanent deposits, although some institutions pay 10 per cent. on all classes.

As the ground in Maryland is covered with snow, the birds are deprived of their usual means of obtaining food, and seem to be in a starving condition. The partridges, crows and hawks seem to be most seriously distressed, and the hawks, much fiercer than usual, congregate boldly around the barnyards for food.

What life histories occasionally come to the surface in great cities. Two weeks since, in Jersey City, a young lawyer was arrested, and found to be insane from continued hunger. He is a man of talent, and has many friends, some of whom are very influential. None of these had the remotest idea of his real condition, but supposed that he was "getting rich slowly." On his partial recovery he stated that he had not tasted food for more than four days.

Neuralgia is the fashionable epidemic for which smoking is prescribed and it has led to the introduction of cigarettes for ladies at a few of the "Upper Ten" dinners, coming with the coffee, and on silver salvers lie the dainty little bunches, and white, jewled fingers hold the fragrant Havanas with nonchalant ease.

The last sensation in overcoats in Gotham is a new style introduced by some three; and as a result London and nothing else than the Irish frieze coachman's frock, known in Ireland as "bang-ups" or "trusters." About three have reached this imitative people, but the slang in the name and adaptation admirably suits the present taste, therefore, of course, the costume will be immensely, "hugely" popular.

Not only is Chicago to have something worth for the reduction of the agriculturists of Colorado and Utah, but St. Louis is to have such works also.

When boys cry and sell papers and extras through Geneva, Switzerland, the law forbids them to announce the contents. There may possibly be the most exciting news, but the boys can only cry the name of the paper, and the fact that it is an extra, when they have one. Such a law here would go hard with the newsboys.

The Sixth Congressional District of Michigan contains a territory larger than Massachusetts and Rhode Island, or the Duchy of Baden and the Kingdom of Saxony. The Fourth Congressional District embraces a territory more extensive than Connecticut and Delaware, or the Kingdom of Wurtemburg.

St. Anthony's Nose, the picturesque bluff on the Hudson river, is a rock abounding in sulphurous pyrites, and the oil of vitriol makers are blessing it into sunshine and dollars.

At a popular dancing school in New York are four deaf and dumb persons, who are learning to dance. They are unable to hear the music, yet by some sort of inspiration their feet beat in unison with the music, and they keep most excellent time. This is a good subject for philosophical investigation.

Under the common, careless cultivation in this country wheat produces sixteen grains to one; under the highest order of garden culture, the product has been as high as 7,442 grains to one.

The resent is to be memorable as the "Dry Winter" not only in New England and New York, but in Virginia, too, it seems. The Norfolk *Virginian* says: "We learn from private sources that the scarcity of water complained of here is generally felt throughout the State. On the Eastern shore it is said that wells which were never known to fail before are now dry, and that many springs are also drying up. The same report comes to us from the upper counties of the State."

The Turkish government is now a competitor in the English market for a supply of gunpowder. The *Broad Arrow* understands that a contract will shortly be entered into with some leading manufacturers for the delivery in Constantinople of at least 10,000 barrels of the strongest and most costly article that can be produced.

"My dear friend," said a gentleman to a bankrupt the other day, "I'm sorry to hear of your misfortune. Your family has my warmest sympathies. Yes, don't trouble yourself to explain. I looked out for them, you bet! Just save your sympathies for the families of my creditors."

Sarsaglanes are a go-ahead people, and have already commenced preparing for the next season. About 250 handsome private residences have been put up during the last six months. The Paris Hotel, on Broadway, is having an addition of 125 feet added to it, so as to accommodate the throng that ever seeks persons. The new court house will be finished early in August. The Ainsworth block is being rebuilt at a cost of $100,000.

It is stated that in the fifty years of its existence, six women have sought the benefits of the Home of the Penitent Female's Refuge Society of Boston, most of whom have turned from the error of their ways.

The number of bones broken in the English Lunatic Asylums has given occasion for a curious scientific inquiry; and it is now asserted that the ribs of crazy folks are more brittle than the rims of the wheels of Hansom cabs. Of the wrenching of the bones of twenty patients who died in the Carmarthen County Asylum, in nine of these cases in the very frame-work of the chest was found to be in an abnormal state, and in seven of these the substances the breast-bone broke in removing it, and generally the bones were no stronger than stout card-board. In one case the surface-bone was so spongy and soft that it was easily crumbled up between the fingers. Some of the ribs were easily cut with a common knife, there being, through the action of the diseased brain, a wasting away of the phosphates.

How far ahead of the time is the Amsterdam Journal which says that New York is so defiant of law and so full of ruffians that clergymen carry muskets to the pulpit, and that the police are armed around the contribution box arm themselves with revolvers?

In all New York city, with its roughs and reckless felons, it is doubtful if a dozen men of wealth and position could be found who would not rather see Jerry Thomas, whose execution is set for the 17th inst. The fee of $100 and the hanged man's clothes don't seem attraction enough.

Eleven thousand two hundred persons, including, of course, women and children, of whom at least nineteen-twentieths are non-combatants, arrived at Puerto Principe, proceeding from the insurgent districts, since the 1st of November, 1870. This will give an idea as to the number of fighting men still in the Cuban ranks.

PERSONAL.

Just before Col. JOHN HAY published his poem of "Little Breeches," he sent a story to the Harpers and they declined it. In less than three weeks after, the editor of one of their publications called upon the Colonel, and wished to open a fresh correspondence with him to write exclusively for the firm in Franklin Square. In the history of literary blunders, if this be noted, it would have been taken then, and handsomely paid for. We wonder if that is the only story, of which the pre-emptor of rejection depended upon the author's reputation.

The London *Saturday Review* condescends to laud Bret Harte, of *St. Francisco*. Now let us hear of Sun George for Mary England.

Governor WM. M. STONE, of Iowa, is to remove to New Orleans, to practice law there.

Father Hecker's brother John, who maintains at his own expense the Madison Street Episcopal Chapel, New York, is organizing a new mission school in Rutgers street, in which he proposes that all the poor children from the highways, byways and cellars shall be gathered, educated, fed and clothed, and directed in the right way.

In conversation Senator Wilson is a rapid and glowing talker. His mind is full of topics. Of he takes the subject with which you start the conversation, he at once makes it his own. It is in vain to try to check or turn the current of his discourse by inserting a question, or even a word, expletive. His mind, once set upon a particular track, rushes on until it has gone to the end of it. He has not a scholar's culture, like his reserve and courage; his mind is not stored with classical allusions, nor is his diction refined by phrases drawn from all literatures. But for drawn right good sense, uttered in downright Saxon, he is always interesting and instructive. Then, too, with the political history of his own country his familiarity is very great.

Colonel Ward H. Lamon, some time Marshal of the District of Columbia, is preparing a life of President Lincoln, the notices of which will be based on the memory of dead and to abuse the actions of living patriots.

It is Edwin Forrest, with $1,500,000, and not John E. Owens, with $700,000, who is the richest American actor.

It is given out that Senator Wilson will make a reply to Judge BLACK's *Galaxy* article.

At the Cheney trial in Chicago, the Rev. Dr. Sullivan being upon the stand was asked if it had not been, within his knowledge, the custom of bishops, presidents, and deacons "to send and to omit to send from the service of the church." The answer is funny enough to give at length: "I have known one instance in which a clergyman was asked to pray with a violent fit of coughing when he came to that word "regenerate," and when he had recovered from it he had got beyond it."

Considering the common relations between Irish landlords and agents and their tenants, Lord Derby has just been highly honored. A petition has gained credence in the County of Tipperary that his Lordship intended to dispose of his Irish estates, his tenants have been up in arms for months, and a protest against the change and have sent a memorial, with 100 names to it, begging Lord Derby to reconsider his determination. What is more extraordinary, the petitioner passed a vote of confidence in Derby's agents.

John Ruskin has undertaken the reform of the British workman in a series of letters entitled *Fors Clavigera*, which are to finally right all English social abuses; the only difficulty in the way being, it appears, the fact that nobody—not even the astutest critic—has as yet the faintest idea of either what *Fors Clavigera* means or what the letters are about.

PRIVATE letters from Paris represent the suffering there as having been much greater than the public journals would permit. In spite of all the severe scrutiny of the authorities and harsh feeling of the population, there are still some 1,200 Germans in Paris, who have been brought to light by their absolute necessities. They live in a state of such abject misery that the cravings of nature compelled them to seek relief at any hazard, even at the risk of being a waitperse for help. He represents the destitution and exhaustion of many of these poor people as fearful, but they were moved to nourishment. It may be considered certain that the presence of our Minister in Paris was the means of saving hundreds of lives that otherwise must have been sacrificed. The severe winter has inflicted untold hardship.

THE inhumanity of the Spaniards in Cuba has been so great, that people elsewhere will rejoice at a change of policy even at this late day. Valmaseda, the new Captain General, has had the full measure of his wisdom, for a Spaniard, to say that executions and butcheries of prisoners do not have the desired effect, and instead of lessening, only widen the breach. In consequence of this he has not only not executed the eight men who came on the Hornet, and who were captured, but he has also suffered six of them to be sentenced to leave the island, which is equivalent to giving them their complete liberty, while the other two are to undergo six years imprisonment.

DIGGING FOR DIAMONDS.

Life in South Africa—Big Shiners.

A party who were dissatisfied with the Paarl diggings, went down the Vaal river about sixteen miles, and in a kaffr so small, that they, eleven of them worked it exclusively, found over one hundred diamonds in four weeks, and one of 108 carats, worth £40,000. It is a beauty, octahedron, and in the interior first water; that is, it will cut first water. It has two sides of a yellowish tinge, but this color does not extend farther than one-sixteenth part of an inch beyond the surface. Moreover, they have other diamonds to the value of £34,000, making the whole total of four weeks worth £80,000, or nearly four hundred thousand dollars in gold. The correspondent telling this avers it to be a fact, although it has been kept a secret, and says this is the largest diamond yet found. Kimp Drift, or diamond Town, is comparatively deserted now, and across the river, at Paarl, is the great camp now. This is in the free state, and gives better security for peace to the miners than the first place, being under a recognized government; and in the second place, the cascalho a alluvium being deeper, it takes a much longer time to work out a claim on the Paarl side than on the Kimp Drift side. On the Paarl side they have gone down seventy-three feet since I initiated them in deep digging. Our company have taken out a diamond a day regularly, but they are small, the largest six carats. We may strike a "tuja" yet, as they call the large diamonds. One more large diamond of eighty-six carats has just been unearthed and shipped to England; they say it is worth £70,000. I have not seen it, but my friends who have seen it say it will not bring more than £50,000, as it is somewhat flat. Diamonds are being found in the same regular quantities as hitherto, no diminution of an average. The numbers of locations and people are still increasing, but there is room for thousands more.

I would not advise any one to leave the States and come here if they have not enough of money to come here, outfit for one year, and have money enough left behind to support them in case of failure. Four men with $1,000 cash would form a good company. It will cost $70 from New York to Cape Town; and from Cape Town to the diamond mines (*i. e.*, Paarl or Kimp Drift), the remarkably low price of £10—200 miles.

Before the diamond fields became a fixed fact the British government would not take the trouble to take in the land that embraces these fields, and consequently the Orange Free State and the Transvaal Republic took them in, having purchased and conquered it at different times. Now, since the country has turned out so rich, the British Government turns out and claims the land, and has already sent up a civil commissioner or magistrate—Mr. Campbell—to be backed with bayonets, if necessary; but there will be no likelihood of this, as the British Government is too much feared by those two poor and weak republics to dare to do so. Moreover, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal Republic look upon the miners as their friends, and as a great many of the miners are English, the government has a strong party in its favor at the mines. Anyhow, a civil commissioner at the mines will insure peace and quiet. The government tax will be but ten shillings per month for each claim, after all, that the government should take possession.

SECRETARY SEWARD IN PEKIN.

His Visit to the Tsungli-yamen—Prince Kung's Visit to Him.

A Shanghai letter to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that the stories that the Chinese were opposed to having Mr. Seward visit Pekin, were inventions of the people that want to make war with China. When Secretary Seward expressed his desire to pay a visit to the Tsungli-yamen, as representing the Chinese Government, the request was granted and the time fixed, but the Prince was suddenly seized with a violent spell of sickness and was not able to see him at the time appointed. But Mr. Seward considering that his proposal had been to visit the Tsungli-yamen, and not the Prince individually, received with his party to proceed. The party was received by the members of the yamen, with great ceremony and apparent cordiality. The interview lasted for a considerable time, after which they departed, and the high officials, freed from the restraints of public affairs, carried their relaxation to the banks of the Canal. The next day Prince Kung sent to Mr. Seward a note of thanks for his visit, and yet the city of Pekin was full of gray shops. The license law was an exploded idea. A large proportion of the open doors in Boston were the doors of the rum shops, for the city was flooded with them.

It is proposed to re-open the famous Onderdonk case. The *Church Weekly* avers that many believe that he was unjustly convicted, and that the sober second thought would reverse the judgment. The paper hinted adds:

"More than this, it is asserted that the conduct of very many, both at the time of Dr. Onderdonk's trial and ever since his suspension, with relation to him and his case, will not bear scrutiny. We are told by public rumor that much can be made to where, or cowardice shown, for unfaithfulness to duties entrusted to them, and for such fruckling to popular clamor as disgraces them to rank with pothouse politicians.

The raising of the question in the spirit manifested is not favorable to harmony in the church, which already had disturbing elements enough within its folds.

In a bankruptcy case, eight creditors had proved their claims to the amount of $332,000, and consented to the choice of trustees who were relatives of the bankrupt; but another creditor objected to the confirmation of the decree on the ground of his relationship. Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court for New York, decided that a choice of a bankrupt can be legally appointed his trustee in bankruptcy when there is nothing but the fact of relationship to show that he will not honestly discharge the duty toward both bankrupt and creditor. This may be regarded as the settlement of an important question, likely to come up frequently.

GEORGE FOREMAN, for several years a respectable resident of Columbus, Ohio, has disappeared, because he learned the officers were after him for a murder committed near Naseville, Tenn., fourteen years ago. His victim then was a young girl, whom he had seduced, and after committing the crime he fled, leaving his wife and four children, who are still living. About a year ago he married again, but while working in a machine shop, a fellow workman recognized him and a detective was called in, who went to Foreman's house, but yielded to whisky and a warm fire, and while he dozed his man escaped.

THE English Government has determined to relinquish the vast patronage of the customs and inland revenue, two of the largest departments under the crown. This will throw some eight or nine thousand appointments open to the public. The regulations for the system of open competitive examinations have been published. How many years will it be before an item in any estimate for this can be made in regard to the United States?

THE New York *Times* said of an adversary: "He will not stand before the public—he will not say as a 'star,' because that would be using coarse language—but as a *convicted manufacturer of outraths, wholesale, retail, and for exportation.*" The *Tribune* rebukes its pious contemporary for such use of words, and gives this good advice: "If you will call him a liar, you may quite as well do it in few words as in many."

THE Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* contains a very full report of the lumber shipments from that city for the year 1870, from which we extract the following particulars: "The total shipments by canal and railroad for the year 1870 foot up a grand total of 290,764,876 feet. The shipments by railroad for other months of 1870, compared with the same period in 1869, show an excess of 43,113,748 feet for 1870, while the shipments by canal lost year exhibit an increase of 29,394 feet over 1869.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

Annual Report of the State Treasurer—Gratifying Exhibit—Reduction of the State Debt, etc.

We have received a copy of the report of the Hon. W. W. Irwin, State Treasurer, showing the operations of that department for the year ending November 30, 1870. We quote:

It is to me a source of pride to be enabled to give so gratifying an exhibit of our State finances. Our receipts are far in excess of that of any other year; the reduction of our State debt has been larger than ever before, and our credit, as attested by the price of our bonds in market, stands higher than at any time since the creation of our public debt. Whilst this has been accomplished, the direct tax upon the people has been so reduced as to render the burden almost imperceptible, only about the one-ninth of all our receipts being derived from a direct taxation of the people, the balance being derived from tax on corporations, sales of public property, licenses, collateral inheritance tax, &c.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The total receipts for the year ending November 30, 1870	$6,376,693 24
Balance in Treasury November 30, 1869	1,459,952 49
	$7,737,465 73
The payments for the year ending November 30, 1870	$6,454,522 91
Balance in Treasury November 30, 1870	1,282,942 82
	$7,737,465 73

A comparison of the receipts and expenditures of the years 1869 and 1870, gives the following result:

The receipts for the year ending November 30, 1870	$6,376,693 24
The receipts for the year ending November 30, 1869	5,241,711 28
Excess of receipts	$1,094,891 96
The total expenditures for the year ending November 30, 1870	$6,454,522 91
Less debt redeemed	1,782,879 05
	4,731,643 86
The expenditures for the year ending November 30, 1869	$4,882,774 16
Less debt redeemed	472,606 10
	4,581,367 98
Increase of expenditures, less difference in loan redeemed	350,275 88

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

The Treasurer says: "That you may the better appreciate the real wealth and growth of the Commonwealth, and to at least modify the clamor that has been so general and so violent against the corporations of our State, I call your attention to a comparative statement of the receipts for the years 1859, 1860, 1869 and 1870.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT Of Receipts of Revenues for the Years 1859, 1860, 1869 and 1870.

	1859.	1860.	1869.	1870.
Tax on Bank Dividends	$202,017 36		$1,000,000 00	$1,000,000 00
Corporation Stocks	64,784 40		1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00
Tax on Writs	1,526 00	1,526 00	1,526 00	1,526 00
Tax on Offices	1,526 00	1,526 00	1,526 00	1,526 00
Tax on Collateral Inheritances	27,000 00	27,000 00	27,000 00	27,000 00
Tax on Corporations	1,526 00	1,526 00	1,526 00	1,526 00
Tax on Licenses	1,526 00	1,526 00	1,526 00	1,526 00
Tax on Agencies	1,526 00	1,526 00	1,526 00	1,526 00
Tax on Brokers	1,526 00	1,526 00	1,526 00	1,526 00
Tax on Writs	1,526 00	1,526 00	1,526 00	1,526 00
Tax on Offices	1,526 00	1,526 00	1,526 00	1,526 00
Tax on Collateral Inheritances	27,000 00	27,000 00	27,000 00	27,000 00
Tax on Corporations	1,526 00	1,526 00	1,526 00	1,526 00
Tax on Licenses	1,526 00	1,526 00	1,526 00	1,526 00
Tax on Agencies	1,526 00	1,526 00	1,526 00	1,526 00
Tax on Brokers	1,526 00	1,526 00	1,526 00	1,526 00
Total receipts	$1,526,000 00	$1,526,000 00	$1,526,000 00	$1,526,000 00

From the above table it will be seen that the tax from corporations exclusively has increased from $67,526 in 1859, to $1,515,152 13 in 1869, a total for last year paid of $1,692,104 94; and that the tax from licenses, public property and collateral inheritance tax increased from $1,630,522 45 in 1859, to $2,119,221 08 in 1870.

THE EXPENDITURES.

Of the $6,454,522 expended in 1870, $826,000 were for the interest on the debt of the government, $72,561 for pensions and gratuities; $256,666 for charitable institutions; $508,245 for soldiers' orphans' schools; $648,959 for common schools; $1,789,552 for redemption of loans, etc.; $1,811,511 for current expenses; $100,000 for House of Refuge; $104,538 for penitentiaries, and the balance for miscellaneous purposes.

The estimated expenditures for 1871 are as follows:

Expenses of government	$ 800,000 00
Military expenses	50,000 00
Charitable institutions	1,000,000 00
Common schools	500,000 00
Interest on loans	1,850,000 00
Redemption of loans	2,500,000 00
Public buildings and grounds	20,000 00
Homes of Refuge	75,000 00
Penitentiaries	100,000 00
Miscellaneous	159,000 00
Total	$6,055,000 00

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Appended to the report is a statement of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth, as follows:

Funded debt	$30,997,750 83
Unfunded debt	113,961 57
Total December 1, 1870	$31,111,661 90
Public debt December 1, 1869	32,834,541 75
Reduction	1,722,879 85

OAKDALE CLASSICAL AND NORMAL INSTITUTE.

Literary Entertainment.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
FAYETTE, PA., February 4, 1871.

On Wednesday evening, February 1, a public entertainment was given by the Literary Societies of Oakdale Classical and Normal Institute, which was truly interesting and praiseworthy. The Academy Hall was tastefully decorated with evergreens and appropriate mottoes, and was crowded with an orderly and appreciative audience.

The performances of the evening consisted of select orations, essays, original orations, dialogues, scrap book compilings, and tableaux, which were all of a highly literary character and creditably performed. Under such a war they frequently adjourned with excellent music by the Cross Creek Brass Band, which was in attendance. The awarding of prizes was a performance in fact, which the audience took a deep interest. Prof. Cook having offered a reward for the student who should stand highest in written arithmetic, stated that two of his class stood bracketed for this honor, to each of whom he in an appropriate address presented a gold pen. Mr. John M'Clelland read a copy of Milton's Poetical Works, and to Miss Lizzie Congleton's reading of Longfellow's Poems, which were thankfully received, amid applause from the audience.

After the delivery of a touching valedictory address by Miss Lizzie George, of Venice, Pa., the award of prizes was again announced, when John M. Shaw, of Noblestown, stepped upon the platform and stated that there was one more performance, gotten up expressly by the students, and without the knowledge of their teachers, and introduced Mr. John Shaw, of Noblestown, who addresses in behalf of the students, presented as a token of respect and esteem to Prof. Cook, Principal of the Institute, a beautiful study lamp, and to Mrs. A. T. Douthett, Assistant Principal, a beautiful reversing instrument, both of which was received by an appropriate address, after which the audience was dismissed, all feeling glad that they were permitted to enjoy the literary feast.

The Oakdale Classical and Normal Institute is situated in the enterprising village of Oakdale, on the Pan Handle Railroad, and is certainly in a prosperous condition. The summer term of the Institute begins Wednesday, March 1st, and ends July 18th, 1871.

Suggestions for the Season.

Thousands regard the winter as a season of trials; and the truth is, that if there is a weak point in the system, winter is pretty sure to find it out. Constitutional tendencies to disease are generally aggravated by damp and cold. (Rheumatism sometimes lies *perdo* all the summer and fall, to pounce upon its victims in the season of cold.) As a means of fortifying the body against all the diseases which prevail most extensively in winter, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters cannot be too urgently recommended. There would be fewer cases of the pulmonary complaints tending to consumption, if all feeble systems were invigorated during the season with a course of this inestimable vegetable tonic and alterative. Constipation, indigestion, torpidity of the liver, and a general sluggishness of the secretive organs, very generally prevail at this period of the year. To all these ailments experience (the most trustworthy of all mentors) teaches us that the Bitters is a reliable remedy. Warm clothing is a good external defense against atmospheric vicissitude, but vigorous exercise activity in the vital organization which generates heat and delivers it to the surface, is also essential to health, and this activity is secured through the operation of

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FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, February 7, 1871.

The immediate effect of a treaty of peace upon trade will depend largely upon its terms, and especially upon the mode in which the German requisition of money is to be paid by France. If bonds are to be issued at once by a new government in France, to the immense amount of eight hundred millions of dollars, there will be serious disturbances in the money market, extending to all the financial centers of the world. But the men who will have charge of this negotiation are practical financiers, and will know how to make this disturbance as moderate as possible.

—The resumption of specie payments in France is not likely to be long delayed after peace is signed. An active trade must spring up between France and the continent in goods, shipments of which have been delayed or suspended by the war; and the United States will participate in it largely. The stocks of French goods liberated by the peace, and thrown upon the markets, in the extreme want of money which prevails there, must be considerable; but such goods are already scarce, and it is doubtful whether the amounts now held by the producers are large enough to meet the rapidly expanded demands of foreign cities. Some wines, silks and gloves may be exported cheap for a few weeks; but, in view of the destruction for a long time to come of their raw materials, there can be no lasting "glut" of such goods. In these ways France will draw money from other countries; most of all from England. Meanwhile, all observers agree that the present depression in foreign stocks upon the London Exchange cannot last long after a peace; but that there will be an advance in prices and a revival of speculation. This will add to the demand for gold, to be supplied, in part, from the United States. In anticipation of these influences many of our bankers here are expecting considerable movement of specie during the coming months, and a consequent advance in the premium; with a reduction of the bank reserves and probably higher rates for money in all the leading markets of the world.

These influences, however, have much to counterbalance them. For many months to come the demand for our home products in Europe must be very large. Already the scarcity of flour in the northern provinces of France is such that, even in Rouen, Nantes, and even as far south as Tours, the authorities are obliged to keep a close watch upon the milling among working people is desperate. The result for the present is that the supplies needed for the future must come from the United States. The cotton market, also, has suffered greatly from the interruption of all organized industry in France, and the resumption of order there will be followed by a large increase in the demand for cotton. These demands upon cheap supplies of breadstuffs and provisions here are likely to bring much business to our railroads and canals, and therefore have a direct effect of peace is one of especial encouragement to great interests.

An apprehension has been expressed that the peace will lead to the withdrawal of large amounts of foreign capital, and here for safety; but this appears to be unfounded. The foreign bankers in New York, at least, do not know of any such intention that are likely to be withdrawn. On the whole, therefore, there is a prospect of improved activity in the business of all organized industry in France, and the restoration of order there will be followed by a large increase in the demand for foreign goods. These demands upon cheap supplies of breadstuffs and provisions here are likely to bring much business to our railroads and canals, and therefore have a direct effect upon the prices of all these products, and a fair trade demand. We do not look for any sudden or violent rise in prices, but have no change to anticipate in the near future, without. The general produce market, as well as the local markets, are abundantly supplied.

The following are the wholesale prices as reported by dealers:

APPLE BUTTER.—The market is well supplied. We note sales 1 gal. buckets at $1 00 to 1 gal. 2 gallon at $2 00.

APPLES.—The market contains a fair supply of the various kinds, for which there is no regard to prices we have no change to note. Sales sorts such, common, 40 per bbl; mixed, 50; good, 60; choice, 70; fancy, 75; peeled, 90 cents per pound.

APPLES—Dried.—The market remains as before. We quote: sliced, 9@9½c; quarters, 8@8½c.

BACON.—The market contains a fair supply, the receipts being 9 packages since our last report, and at the following figures: Strictly prime hds 10@10½c; prime hds 9@9½c; common to medium hds 8@8½c; sugar cured, 11@12c.

BAR LEAD.—Sales in a regular way at 10@10½.

BEANS.—Sales of choice Carolina at 3½@3½c; prime 3c; good 2½@2¾c.

BEESWAX.—Market firm; sales at 28@30c per lb.

BRANDY PEACHES.—Market quiet; sales at $3 75 per basket.

BROOM CORN.—Market quiet; sales at 6@6½c per lb.

BUTTER.—The market is well supplied. We note sales 1 gal. buckets at $2 50 to 2 gal. 3 gallon at $3 75.

CANDLES.—The market contains a fair supply of the various kinds, for which there is no regard to prices we have no change to note. Sales sperm, 45 per lb; stearine, 9c; wax, 30c; tallow, 8½@9c per pound.

CHEESE.—The market contains a fair supply of the various kinds, for which there is a good demand at unchanged prices. We note sales Ohio, 12½c; Western Reserve, 13c; New York, 14c per lb.

CIDER.—The market is well supplied. We note sales 40 bbls at $5 per bbl.

CLOVER SEED.—The market contains a fair supply, for which there is a good demand at $5 50 per bushel.

COAL OIL.—The market is well supplied. We note sales 1 bbl at 30c per gal.

DRIED FRUIT.—The market contains a fair supply of the various kinds, for which there is a good demand at unchanged prices. We note sales apples, 6@6½c; peaches, 12@13c; cherries, 18@19c; peeled, 22@23c. Dried apples and peaches sell at 7c for evaporated, and 5c for sun dried. Dried blackberries, 12@13c; pitted cherries 20c per lb; unpitted do., 8c.

EGGS.—There is a better feeling, and fresh eggs sell freely at 25c per dozen; a packed 22c.

FLOUR.—Since the last weekly issue in bakers' brands we have no change to note in prices. Receipts since our last, 1,441 sacks; 2,700 bbls. We quote: Choice white wheat, in sacks, $7 25@7 50; low grade white wheat, $6 25@6 75; choice Minnesota, for baker's use, $7 25; choice do., for family use, $7 50@8 00. Mill rates: National, (white wheat) in barrels $7 00; in sacks $7 40; Parkersburg, (Southern wheat) in barrels $7 00; in sacks $6 90; Morning Sunbeam, in barrels $7 00; in sacks $6 90; Palmetto, in barrels $6 50; in sacks $6 40; Pilgrim, in barrels $6 50; in sacks $6 40. The market was steady but could not be called very active, at least for certain descriptions, called very active, as it was just the reverse. The receipts for other than home trade were only 1,041 sacks; 776 bbls, while the stocks are now reported at 1,000 sacks; corn, oats and rye, 737 sacks; wheat, 1,000 sacks; corn, oats and sacks. As relates to prices we have no particular change to note. Our sales are offering lower figures for wheat; holders, however, are not disposed to make concessions just now; the naturally produces a dull market. We quote nominally as: Prime red $1 20@1 40; mixed, $1 40@1 50 per bushel. The receipts for the past three days were 5,986 sacks. Oats were in fair demand; holders firm; without change, with sales by the car load at 45@46c. Some liberal transactions were made for future delivery at 46c on the wharf. The store rates were 48@50c. Corn—The market steady with unchanged prices. We can report sales of mixed to prime yellow in bulk at 65c per ear, and in a jobbing way at 66@70c. Rye—the demand has been quite slight, with light receipts to operate with. We can report sales at 85@90c. Barley—Holders disposed to hold off. The receipts for some days past were limited. We can report sales of small lots at 90@95c per bushel, the market favoring buyers.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—The market is improving, and we are reported sales currants at Hotline @ 9½c; prunes 11@11½c; Valencia raisins 10@15@; layer raisins $5 per box.

FEATHERS.—There was a fair demand, and sales were reported at the following prices: Prime feathers 65c to the trade sce @ 8c; 50c in a small way.

GROCERIES.—There is a brisk trade at unchanged quotations. We quote as follows: Sugars, hds, 10½@11c; crushed, 13½@13½c; powdered, 13½@13½c; granulated, 12½@13c; coffee sugars, 10½@11c; Demerara, boxes, white, 13@13½c.

SYRUPS.—B and E Sac; white honey 28c; silver drips 45c; extra do 50c; golden do 45c; sugar drips 40c; choice do 45c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

COFFEE.—Strictly prime 19½c; prime 18½c; good 18c; fair 17½c; ordinary 16½c; roasted in packages 20@22c.

TEAS.—Fair to choice Young Hyson, 60@75 c; fair 50 c; lower grades down to 25c; O. P. Pekoe $1 40; choice $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 80c; Souchong fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c; choice Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

SPICES.—Grain pepper 22c. Pimento 12c. Cloves 40c. Cassia 20c.

RICE.—Sales of choice Carolina at 9½@9½c; prime 9c; good 8½@8¾c.

HAY.—Sales of baled at $16 25 per ton; wagon lots $18@19 ton.

HOMINY.—Regular sales at $3 25 per bbl.

HONEY.—We are noted sales in a regular way at $1 25 for neat; common to fair 90c@$1.

HOPS.—Sales at 30@35c per lb.

HORSE RADISH.—We are noted sales in a regular way at $1 50 per bottle; $8 per doz.

IRON.—Sales of pig: National, (white wheat) in barrels $7 00; in sacks $7 40; Parkersburg, (Southern wheat) in barrels $7 00; in sacks $6 90; Morning Sunbeam, in barrels $7 00; in sacks $6 90; Palmetto, in barrels $6 50; in sacks $6 40; Pilgrim, in barrels $6 50; in sacks $6 40. The market was steady but could not be called very active, at least for certain descriptions, called very active, as it was just the reverse. The receipts for other than home trade were only 1,041 sacks; 776 bbls, while the stocks are now reported at 1,000 sacks; corn, oats and rye, 737 sacks; wheat, 1,000 sacks; corn, oats and sacks. As relates to prices we have no particular change to note. Our sales are offering lower figures for wheat; holders, however, are not disposed to make concessions just now; the naturally produces a dull market. We quote nominally as: Prime red $1 20@1 40; mixed, $1 40@1 50 per bushel. The receipts for the past three days were 5,986 sacks. Oats were in fair demand; holders firm; without change, with sales by the car load at 45@46c. Some liberal transactions were made for future delivery at 46c on the wharf. The store rates were 48@50c. Corn—The market steady with unchanged prices. We can report sales of mixed to prime yellow in bulk at 65c per ear, and in a jobbing way at 66@70c. Rye—the demand has been quite slight, with light receipts to operate with. We can report sales at 85@90c. Barley—Holders disposed to hold off. The receipts for some days past were limited. We can report sales of small lots at 90@95c per bushel, the market favoring buyers.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—The market is improving, and we are reported sales currants at Hotline @ 9½c; prunes 11@11½c; Valencia raisins 10@15@; layer raisins $5 per box.

FEATHERS.—There was a fair demand, and sales were reported at the following prices: Prime feathers 65c to the trade sce @ 8c; 50c in a small way.

GROCERIES.—There is a brisk trade at unchanged quotations. We quote as follows: Sugars, hds, 10½@11c; crushed, 13½@13½c; powdered, 13½@13½c; granulated, 12½@13c; coffee sugars, 10½@11c; Demerara, boxes, white, 13@13½c.

SYRUPS.—B and E Sac; white honey 28c; silver drips 45c; extra do 50c; golden do 45c; sugar drips 40c; choice do 45c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

COFFEE.—Strictly prime 19½c; prime 18½c; good 18c; fair 17½c; ordinary 16½c; roasted in packages 20@22c.

TEAS.—Fair to choice Young Hyson, 60@75 c; fair 50 c; lower grades down to 25c; O. P. Pekoe $1 40; choice $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 75c; choice Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

SPICES.—Grain pepper 22c. Pimento 12c. Cloves 40c. Cassia 20c.

RICE.—Sales of choice Carolina at 9½@9½c; prime 9c; good 8½@8¾c.

HAY.—Sales of baled at $16 25 per ton; wagon lots $18@19 ton.

HOMINY.—Regular sales at $3 25 per bbl.

HONEY.—We are noted sales in a regular way at $1 25 for neat; common to fair 90c@$1.

HOPS.—Sales at 30@35c per lb.

HORSE RADISH.—We are noted sales in a regular way at $1 50 per bottle; $8 per doz.

IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND.

Brands of Lake Superior charcoal for car wheels and malleable use.

Bancroft Nos. 1, 2	18½@19 —6 mos.
Bancroft Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6	19@19½—6 mos.
Bancroft No. 1 and 2	19@19½—6 mos.
Schoolcraft Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6	19@19½—6 mos.
Deer Lake Nos. 1 and 2	19@19½—6 mos.
Deer Lake Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6	19@19½—6 mos.
Bay Furnace Nos. 1 and 2	18@19 —6 mos.
Bay Furnace Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6	19@19½—6 mos.
Peninsular Nos. 1 and 2	18@19 —6 mos.
Peninsular Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6	19@19½—6 mos.
Iscroit Nos. 1 and 2	19@19½—6 mos.
Iscroit Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6	19@19½—6 mos.
Manhattan Nos. 1 and 2	19@19½—6 mos.
Manhattan Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6	19@19½—6 mos.
Lawton Nos. 1 and 2	19@19½—6 mos.
Lawton Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6	19@19½—6 mos.
Antwerp Nos. 1 and 2	19@19½—6 mos.
Antwerp Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6	19@19½—6 mos.
Tilden Nos. 1 and 2	19@19½—6 mos.
Tilden Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6	41@42 —6 mos.
Frankfort Nos. 1 and 2	38@40 —6 mos.
Frankfort Nos. 3, 4 and 5	40@42 —6 mos.
Hanging Rock	19@21—6 mos.
Scotch pig, according to brand	19@21—6 mos.
Glengarnock	21—6 mos.
Gartsherrie	21—6 mos.
Calder	21—6 mos.
Dalmellington	19—6 mos.

BITUMINOUS IRON.

Hilnrod, No. 1 Foundry	36@37—4 mos
" 2 Forge	31@31—4 mos
Hubbard " 1 Foundry	36@37—4 mos
" 2 Forge	31@32—4 mos
Haselton " 1 Foundry	35@37—4 mos
" 2 Forge	30@31—4 mos
Girard " 1 Foundry	26—4 mos
" 2 Forge	26—4 mos
Mahoning " 1 Foundry	26—4 mos
" 2 Forge	23—4 mos
Struthers " 1 Foundry	31@32—4 mos
" 2 Forge	32@33—4 mos
Ashland " 1 Foundry	29@30—4 mos
" 2 "	29@34—4 mos
Massillon, soft, No. 1 Foundry	37@38—4 mos
" " 2 "	34@35—4 mos
Volcano " 1 "	31@32—4 mos
" " 2 "	30@31—4 mos
Erie " 1 Forge	31@32—4 mos
Erie " 1 Foundry	37@38—4 mos
Sharpsville " 1 Foundry	37@38—4 mos
" 1 Forge	33@34—4 mos

ANTHRACITE IRON.

No. 1 Charlotte, Foundry	35@36—6 mos
No. 2 " Forge	31—6 mos
No. 1 Columbia, Foundry	no sales.

Scotch Pig Iron.—Production, consumption, exports and stocks, for the years ending December 25, 1869-70:

	1869.	1870.
Production		
From the mines from all the makers except the Carron Company	1,124,000	1,180,000
Carron Company's make, estimated	26,000	26,000
Total	1,150,000	1,206,000
Increase		56,000
Consumption—		
In foundries	243,000	226,000
In malleable works	207,000	240,000
Quantity of bar iron made	1869.	1870.
	1,067,000	1,206,000
Increase		139,000
Exports—		
Foreign	286,629	249,942
Coastwise	249,450	180,994
Left for England	21,921	19,064
Total	557,000	450,000
Increase		4,000
Stocks—		
In Messrs. Connal's stores	216,082	294,529
In Forth and Clyde Canal Co.'s stores	16,530	16,195
At makers' works, from returns received from all except the Carron Company	186,488	164,226
Carron Company's stock, estimated	100,000	90,000
Total	439,000	565,000
Increase		45,000
Average price	53s. 3d.	54s. 6d.
Average number of furnaces in blast	124	139
Average number of furnaces in blast December	127	139
Iscroit Nos. 1 and 2	19@19½	19@19½
Number existing and nearly ready	199	204
Imports of English iron by rail and water	20,000	110,000

Of the English iron imported, about 20,000 tons were consumed in foundries and 45,000 in malleable works.

James K. Swan & Brothers, Glasgow and Middlesborough. Boston.

February 4.—The market for pig iron continues very quiet, with perhaps a little more doing in domestic brands, which are held with increased firmness on account of the strength of coal in the miners of Pennsylvania, necessitating a suspension of work at some of the furnaces. In fact, good No. 1 brands are now held rather above the views of buyers.

But foreign is moving slowly and in small lots, with the tendency quite as to price on the part of the purchaser. The stock at this point is not large, nor likely to be increased to any extent, as there is little to sell, in anticipation of liberal imports next spring when cheaper coal and freights rule.

Manufactured products of nearly all descriptions, continue dull and without any improvement. Bar iron is offered at 3½c, and is not taken at that or a fraction less. Sheet iron is very close at hand, and some seasonable articles, both domestic and foreign, are offered at lower rates than the figures of the market. Hoganvines 90; common rods 3½c; cut nails 4 pound 4c; 6 pound 4½c; 8 pound 4½c; 10 pound 4½c; 20 pound 4½c; 30 pound 4½c; 40 pound 4½c; 50 pound 4½c; 60 pound 4½c; 70 pound 4½c; 80 pound 4½c; 90 pound 4½c; 100 pound 4½c; 110 pound 4½c; 120 pound 4½c; 130 pound 4½c;

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Reduction of the Appropriations.

A Vote to be Taken in the Committee on Commerce on the Newport Bridge Question Next Tuesday, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7, 1871.

Still Cutting Down Appropriations.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations has reduced very essentially the items of the House appropriations for the Patent Office. Last year, when a great effort was made for economy, the Patent Office was the very first bureau to reduce the estimates to the lowest figures. This year the estimates of the bureau were made at last years' low figures, which is as little as the business of the office can be efficiently conducted with. The Patent Office is now more than self-supporting, and earns every year a large excess over its expenditures. It is claimed that the Senate Committee has no reasonable ground for its action, but has reduced the items of the contingent fund and for photo-lithographing drawings. The items allowed for these were not larger than heretofore, while the business has materially increased.

Misrepresented by the Associated Press.

The Associated Press dispatches completely misrepresent the position taken by Congressman Hayes, of Illinois, on the St. Croix Railroad bill. This gentleman made a strong speech in opposition to this scheme, and not in favor of it, as was reported by that source.

The Newport Bridge Question.

The Committee on Commerce had a long discussion to-day on the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge, and finally concluded to vote upon the question on Tuesday next.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7, 1871.

SOUTH CAROLINA IMITATES MASSACHUSETTS.

The success of Massachusetts in getting through congress, last session, a half-century-old claim for interest on money expended during the war of 1812, has stirred up the lawyers in South Carolina. While taking over the few official papers that have survived the war they have discovered that South Carolina has a claim upon the Government just as great as that of Massachusetts, and Representative Wallace has introduced a bill for its payment. No doubt other States will soon follow with claims. Fifty and more years' interest is worth looking after.

POSSIBLE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. Armenting's joint resolution respecting the manner of making appointments to office in the civil service, meets with general favor among the friends of the civil service reform. It does not go as far as Mr. Brooks' and Mr. Sumner's would, but it is regarded as a practical measure that can be passed through both Houses and put into effect at once, and that will open the way for a more thorough plan of reform. The resolution authorizes the President to prescribe such rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as will best promote the efficiency thereof and ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge and ability for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter, and for this purpose the President is authorized to employ suitable persons to conduct such inquiries, to prescribe their duties, and to establish regulations for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the civil service. The President is also authorized to prescribe fees to be paid by all persons applying for examination, and such classes of honorably discharged soldiers as he may exempt, which fees shall be applied to the payment of the expenses incurred by such inquiries.

THE NEW OHIO JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

In case the Central Ohio Judicial District, a Judge and Marshal are to be appointed. Among the names mentioned for Judge are those of Solicitor Smith, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, Representatives Lawrence and Winans, and Judge Grange; who is now a Judge in one of the State Courts. The two former are of Congress in the March. Judge Grange is believed to have, in addition to good recommendations, the friendship of Senator Sherman. It is thought his prospects would be first class if the new district was vigorously pushed, as they probably will not be. As to the Marshalship, it is not supposable that General Logan may yet decline the Commissionership of Patents to accept it when created, as it is understood that he has left an office that would not take him out of the State.

REPUBLICANS IN DANGER.

The following extract from a private letter, written by one of the most prominent Methodist clergymen in South Carolina to a public man here, and received this morning, tells a simple story as to how well that State has been recognized, and portrays the danger attending those who entertain Republican sentiments there. The writer says: "We have had state of affairs in Union county, S. C., the names of thirty-one persons, some of them females, who have been taken from their beds, denuded, and then whipped horribly with hickories. The names of six or eight who have been shot, one of them, Anderson Johnson, a colored Lieutenant in the most intelligent colored man in this part of the State, and in all respects a worthy man.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

It is thought that the rapid settlement of the country along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad will soon require the establishment of a separate Territorial government. Senator Dakota, as the road runs two or three hundred miles north of the present settlement in the Territory. With a view to this, Mr. Dog Spink, of Dakota, introduced in the House, to-day, a bill to make out of the northern half of Dakota a new Territory, to be called Chippewa, and directing at the 41st parallel.

THE NEWPORT BRIDGE.

It is understood the House Committee will take action on the Newport Bridge question similar to that of the Senate Committee, which will leave the matter in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior for two months. The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day notified the river people that they must have their arguments in writing in the hands of the committee, on the 14th inst., when they will begin consideration of the subject.

TO PREVENT CONTRACTION.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency have agreed to report in favor of allowing National Banks to use their greenback reserve for circulation during the time consumed in changing the old for the new National currency, in the manner proposed in the bill now before the House. The intention is to avoid contraction during the change.

A WEST VIRGINIAN PENSIONER.

Isaac H. Duvall, member of Congress from the First District of West Virginia, has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district he now represents in Congress. Duvall is strong administration man and was beaten last fall for the Forty-second Congress.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 16th, as noon.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Committee on Appropriations have reported the deficiency bill. It appropriates $10,584,749, exclusive of $2,726,000 for the expenses of collecting revenue from customs. Of the aggregate sum there is $2,000,000 for the Freedmen's Bureau, $1,000,000 for light houses, $720,000 for public printing, and $162,000 for the Freedmen's Bureau.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7, 1871.

SENATE.

The House resolution repealing the joint resolution approved July 15, 1870, authorizing the payment of the Chorpenning claim, came from the Committee on Post Offices, and after debate was adopted.

The Air Line Railroad bill came up as unfinished business, was debated and again postponed.

A message from the President, vetoing the Senate bill for the relief of certain naval contractors, was received and read. The veto is upon the ground that the claim of the contractors was in consequence of the rise in the price of gold and that all due and due diligence had been observed in the performance of the work. The message was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered printed.

Mr. CAMERON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported with amendment, the House bill to provide for the appropriate public anniversary of the declaration of American independence by an international exhibition in Philadelphia. The amendment provides that the United States shall not be liable for any expenses attending such exhibition, or by reason.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on Mr. Sumner's bill to provide for the fabrication of United States notes and fractional currency, strengthen the reserves of national banks, and promote the return to specie payments.

The Senate at five o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CESSNA made a personal explanation in reference to his connection with the Credit Mobilier. He contended that it in any not true that the claim had been examined and rejected on its merits by the Comptroller General in favor of Oakes Ames, but had refused to consider it, as it had been decided by their predecessor, Postmaster General Brown. He asserted positively that part of the money due Oakes Ames was still unpaid, and declared most solemnly that he had never received or agreed to receive, nor had never been offered in this case, or any other, a single farthing for his services in the case, or under any salary attached to the position which he occupied.

Mr. HALL asked unanimous consent to make a statement.

Messrs. DAWES and FARNSWORTH desired to obtain the floor in reply to Mr. CESSNA.

Mr. MCGREW objected, and insisted on the regular order of business.

Mr. DAWES hoped there was no arrangement between McGrew and Cessna by which all reply was to be established.

Mr. MCGREW subsequently withdrew his objection in order to let him make a statement, but Mr. ARNELL renewed it.

Mr. STEVENSON presented a resolution of the Cincinnati Co. Council, protesting against the Newport Bridge, and praying its modification so as not to obstruct the navigation of the Ohio river.

Mr. ASPEL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report on the investigation into the expulsion of two cadets at West Point Academy. The report was read in full. It was ordered printed and consideration postponed until Saturday, 11th.

A message was received from the President, recommending that the salaries allowable to the Secretary of Legation at Berlin be increased to the same as allowed to similar officers in London and Paris.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to repeal the duty on coal, and asked that it might be made the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. MAYNARD objected.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOOPER gave notice that on Thursday next, immediately after the reading of the journal, he would move to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of reaching the bill, which can be done by a majority vote.

The bill to establish a system of national education was taken up. It provides for the appointment by the President of a Superintendent of National Schools in each State at a salary of $2,000, who shall divide his State into as many districts as it has House Representatives in Congress, and for each of these divisions there shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior a District Superintendent at a salary of $1,500. These divisions are to be divided into school districts, which are to be organized by the Interior, to be passed upon by the Secretary of the day for the time actually employed. The Local Superintendent is to select sites, erect school houses, and purchase or hire all in the name of the United States. School books are to be prescribed by the State Superintendent, which are to be furnished free to those unable to pay for them, and no instructions given favoring the peculiar tenets of any religious sect. The Secretary of the Treasury is to provide rules in conformity with law providing for the appointment of teachers, examiners, and other objects designed by the bill. The Commissioner of Education is to make an annual report to Congress, and the sum raised for the government of Superintendents and Inspectors. A direct tax of $50,000,000 is imposed and apportioned among the States, the sum raised in each State to be expended for the purpose of education in that State. The act is to take effect July 1st, without any State may, in lieu of paying the tax, provide within the middle of the following August for the education within its borders, and if the President be satisfied at the expiration of twelve months that the system adopted in that State is sufficient of common schools, no further steps shall be taken for the appointment of officers or assessment of the tax therein.

Mr. HOAR addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of the bill. He disclaimed in the conclusion that he had got, in preparing the bill, a thought of a partisan or political nature. He believed that the country would perish just as sure as the rust that is rotten at the core would perish, if Congress did not deal with the terrific and tremendous evils of ignorance which were upon its doorway.

Mr. LAWRENCE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the deficiency bill. It was made the special order of for Friday next.

The House at half past four adjourned.

Railroad Horror

COLLISION ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Express Train Runs into an Oil Car.

Sleeping Cars Immediately Enveloped in Flames.

All Chance of Escape Cut Off.

Cars Plunged into the River Below.

Twenty Persons Known to be Lost.

George A. Benedict, of the Cleveland "Herald," Among the Victims.

Terrible Scenes and Incidents.

A Mother and Her Children Die in Each Other's Arms.

FIRST DISPATCH.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., February 7.—An accident on the Hudson River Railroad last night, at New Hamburg, was caused by an oil train, bound north, catching fire, and setting the bridge at New Hamburg also on fire.

The Pacific express came up and ran into the oil train, and the engine, the bridge and cars went under the weight, when the train went down in a jumbled mass. The incomotive, express car, baggage car, Pullman car and coach, and sleeping car of the express, went down, and engineers on the sleeping car which was burned and sunk on the Hudson River Railroad last night. Among the passengers on that unfortunate train was John V. Farwell, the well known merchant of this city, and his wife. A dispatch from Mr. Farwell announces the safety of both.

CLEVELAND, February 7.—The statement that the wife of George A. Benedict, of the Cleveland *Herald*, was killed with her husband at the Hudson River Railroad accident is incorrect. She is safe and well in this city. Mr. Benedict's remains will be brought here for burial.

THE LATEST.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., February 7.—The following are the names of the persons killed by the railroad accident as far as ascertained: David Simmons, engineer; Jr. Nimeseid, of New York; Vosburgh, conductor of the sleeping car; Jas. Stafford, of New York, baggage master; Vosburgh, porter of sleeping car; Ben. Newell, of New York; Wright, of Batavia, New York; Mr. Benedict, editor of the Cleveland *Herald*, and wife. In the pockets of Vosburgh, conductor, was found a memorandum of the berths taken, containing the names of Lowell, Fowler, Deane, of Buffalo; Sutton, Gunnison, Hayes, Buffalo; Jr. Sanerood, of New York; Rosenthal and Fisher, New York. The bodies have been recovered, but none have been found since twelve o'clock. The report that twenty-four bodies have been found is untrue.

NEW YORK, February 7.—A laborer from Hudson had both legs crushed at the ruins this afternoon, by timber falling on him. He died on board the boat. The death list by the accident now lacks up fifteen passengers and five railroad employees. The inquest will probably commence to-morrow.

NEW YORK, February 7.—The following are the additional names of the killed in the railroad accident: W. C. Cady, Erie, Pa.; L. S. Rood, A. A. Gilbert, Lowell, Rosenthal, Samuel Forbush, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Pruns, Buffalo; Mr. Sutton, Gunnison, Mrs. Thompson, E. Lawrence, Mooney, brakeman, all of this city.

The following particulars in regard to the terrible accident on the Hudson River Railroad have been obtained from an eye witness: The freight train which caused the accident consisted of about twenty-five cars, and was heavily laden with petroleum oil. Before leaving Albany every car was carefully inspected by the workmen, and no defect was discovered. When the train reached the wooden bridge over Wappinger's creek, New Hamburg, about eight miles from Poughkeepsie, a broken shock passed through the train, almost throwing it from the track. Upon examination, it was found that the axle of the fifth car had broken. The car had then broken loose from the couplings, upsetting and dragging with it the two adjoining cars of the bridge, and lay a total wreck upon the track. Almost at the same moment, and before a signal or notice of anything unusual could be given, the express train, which had left this city at eight o'clock came along at the rate of forty miles an hour. The engine struck the wrecked car with terrible force, setting fire to the oil, scattering inflammable materials and burning fragments in all directions. The force of the collision instantly threw the engine over the bridge into the river, but the tender was left on the time, but unable to bear the weight of the locomotive, when it, too, went down, and lay a total wreck into the creek. Immediately behind the engine were two baggage cars, which were followed by a sleeping car full of passengers. The flames from the oil soon set fire to this car, which, after striking the wreck, fell over into the creek a burning mass. It is said that some passengers in the sleeping car succeeded in escaping from the car by breaking open the windows from death, but the rest were carried with the car over the bridge, and either crushed or burned to death. The body of F. H. Vershing, conductor of the sleeping car, was afterwards found with the lower extremities burned away. As soon as the first rumors of the disaster reached the city, Superintendent J. M. Toucey started for the scene, and has been engaged with a large cady of men in searching for the bodies of the unfortunate passengers. This morning the wreck was cleared away from the sleeping car as it lay upon the ice, and a vigorous search made for the bodies of those passengers who might be crushed in the wreck or forward to death. In one corner of the car a heap of charred and blackened bodies were found, but so disfigured that identification was impossible. Another corner of the sleeping car was evident that the passengers at the time of the accident were huddled together in fear of the car, and had there miserably perished. Three bodies, apparently those of a mother and her two children, in which the arms are clasped, were discovered closely embracing each other, and it is surmised that finding escape impossible, they thus met their fate together.

The Pennell's steam mills at Sydney were burned; loss $50,000. The harbor defenses are being constructed at Point Levi, and other opposite points. The Victoria Parliament has been prorogued, and a proposition has been made to the effect that the strike has ended, and the ringleaders have been sentenced to six months imprisonment. The central system commences on Monday. Gold in the nugget was found at Inglewood. There has been great flooding in Murray resulting in immense destruction of property.

WHEELING, W. VA.

The Fire at the McLure House—No Particular Damage Done.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 7, 1871.

The fire which originated in the gas works of the McLure House this afternoon, was confined exclusively to those works away from the house. The house was at no time in danger, and was the business of the house in the least interrupted.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN SCOTT.

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

In the United States Senate, in Favor of the Repeal of the Income Tax.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. No. 1,082) to repeal as much of the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of the interest on the bonds, to continue the income tax after the 31st day of December, A. D. 1870.

Mr. Scott—Mr. President, in order that we may have a clear understanding of the question which is presented by this bill, I wish to state briefly the present position of the income tax. The tax for the year ending the 30th June, 1869, was fixed by the 1st of March, 1870, and paid during the month of April, 1870, and was levied upon the gross receipts of the act imposing it, up until that time, "and no longer. By the act of July 14, 1870, from section six to section, inclusive, the tax was levied for the years 1870 and 1871, at two and a half per cent., reducing the exemption to $1,000, and provided that it shall be imposed, levied, and collected "no longer than during the year 1871."

The seventh section of the act of July 14, 1870, exempted dividends and interest paid by corporations after the 1st of August, 1870, and the bill in force such parts of the former law as were necessary to enforce the collection of taxes and penalties then due but unpaid.

The fifteenth and sixteenth sections reimposed a tax at the rate of five per cent. on dividends and coupons for 1871, the five per cent. paid up to August 1, 1870, to be considered as two and a half per cent. and a half per cent. for the whole year; and that, as I understood at the time, the bill was passed with the concurrence of the conference committee for exempting those dividends and interest from income tax for the remainder of the year. The pending bill proposes to repeal all that part of the act of 14th July, 1870, which re-enacted the tax of two and a half per cent.

But a few weeks now intervene until the tax will be assessed, and we have been such loud and frequent complaints against this tax, there have been so many demands for its repeal, that we have come to be taken now.

I addressed the Senate during the last session on this question at some length, and I will not repeat what I then said; and I do not propose now any repetition of what I then said. The declared policy of McElroy & Dickson, Wood street, Pittsburgh. It is thought he will recover. No person knows how he was hurt.

It appears from investigation that the story about canceled Crawford county orders being in circulation, to a large amount had not slight foundation. As far as can be discovered, the whole amount was but $18.

whereas two and a half per cent., as it is now to be a minister, will not give you more than nine or ten million dollars. If the principle be just defensible it might as well be applied in that way as in the way in which it is under the present law; and yet who would undertake to do that? It might be popular in might be captivating in some quarters to say "We will not tax the rich men and make them pay the tax;" but I tell you, Mr. President, the security of that Government which does not treat rich and poor alike, both in its rights and exactions, is fast disappearing. They must be treated alike; and the poor man ought to be the first who would insist strenuously resist any attempt at discrimination.

Now I come to another feature of this tax. The communication which I have presented discloses the fact that there are twenty-three congressional districts in the United States which under the present law will not yield an income tax of $1,000 per annum—one-tenth very nearly of all the congressional districts in the United States. Twenty-three Representatives in the other House, under this law, have constituents who pay not one dollar of this tax. Is that reconcilable with the true theory of republican government, when the equality of condition requires it to be and should be apportioned in accordance with their ability to pay either upon revenues or upon consumption?

And yet, sir, we are asked now to continue the enjoyment of collections and assessments and assessors in these twenty-three districts, for the purpose of collecting a tax which will not pay one-third their salaries. I suppose there is not a collection district in the United States the expenses of administering which are not $5,000; and yet upon the sun's spectrum is not continuous, as it should be, because a white light, but has innumerable black lines. The theory said those black lines would correspond with the spectroscopic lines of certain metals which of the sun, the *photosphere* is enveloped in a burning substances, a fiery cloud, the *chromosphere* and over that is the *corona*. The different gases and metals that are solid on earth would instantaneously resolve into vapor. Spectroscopic observations gave rise to this theory to account for the fact that